

Twelfth Census of the United States.

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 181.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 4, 1902.

AGRICULTURE.

GEORGIA.

HON. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in bulletin form, the statistics of agriculture in the state of Georgia, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that—

The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration.

A "farm," as defined by the Twelfth Census, includes all the land, under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The farms of Georgia, June 1, 1900, numbered 224,691, and were valued at \$183,370,120. Of this amount, \$44,854,690, or 24.5 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$138,515,430, or 75.5 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$9,804,010, and of live stock, \$35,200,507. These values, added to that of farms, give the "total value of farm property." For Georgia this value in 1900 was \$228,374,637.

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry,

and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$104,804,476, of which amount, \$17,959,133, or 17.2 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$86,845,343, or 82.8 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The "total value of farm products" for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$20,932,994, or 25.1 per cent.

The "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting from the total value of farm products the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$12,158,800, leaving \$92,145,676 as the gross farm income for that year. The ratio which this amount bears to the "total value of farm property" is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For Georgia in 1899 it was 40.3 per cent.

As no reports of expenditures for taxes, interest, insurance, feed for stock, and similar items have been obtained, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The statistics presented in this bulletin will be treated in greater detail in the final report on agriculture in the United States. The present publication is designed to present a summarized advance statement for Georgia.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Powers.

Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN GEORGIA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Georgia has a total land area of 58,980 square miles, or 37,747,200 acres, of which 26,392,057 acres, or 69.9 per cent, are included in farms.

The surface presents five physical divisions. The swamp region, which extends from the Savannah River 100 miles south along the coast and 25 miles inland, is a rich, alluvial delta, bordered on the coast line by islands separated from the mainland by numerous sounds and creeks.

Back of the swamp region the land rises abruptly to a terrace formation 100 feet in height, which extends inland for about 20 miles, where another equally high terrace appears. This second table-land extends to the middle of the state, and together with the first terrace, constitutes what is known as the "pine barrens." From this division to the Chattahoochee River the surface is broken by valleys and foothills.

That part of the state lying west and north of the Chattahoochee River is traversed by parallel mountain ranges with outlying spurs, and forms a watershed which determines the direction of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The elevation of this division of the state varies from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level.

The soil of the greater part of the state is fertile, and may be highly developed under proper cultivation. Its several varieties may be classified as red and brown loams, gray gravelly lands, and the flatwood soil of the north. The islands are very fertile, and along the coast the soil is alluvial and the vegetation semitropical. The interior of the state is well adapted to fruit growing. The state is well watered by numerous streams, and has a mean annual rainfall of 48 inches.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The following table gives, by decades since 1850, the number of farms, the total and average acreage, and the per cent of farm land improved.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.				Per cent of farm land improved.
		Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Average.	
1900.....	224,691	26,392,057	10,615,644	15,776,413	117.5	40.2
1890.....	171,071	25,200,485	9,582,866	15,617,619	147.3	38.0
1880.....	138,626	26,043,282	3,204,720	17,838,562	187.9	31.5
1870.....	69,956	23,647,941	6,831,856	16,816,085	338.0	28.9
1860.....	62,003	26,650,490	8,062,768	18,587,722	429.8	30.2
1850.....	51,759	22,821,379	6,378,479	16,442,900	440.9	27.9

The number of farms reported, June 1, 1900, was over four times as great as in 1850, and 31.3 per cent greater than in 1890. The total acreage has increased slowly,

the gain since 1850 being but 15.6 per cent, and that in the last decade only 4.7 per cent; the area of improved land, however, has increased steadily since 1870, and constituted a larger percentage of the total area in 1900 than ever before. The decrease in the average size of farms, together with this increase in the percentage of improved acreage, indicates a progressive division of farm holdings and a more complete utilization of the soil.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to farm property and products for each census year beginning with 1850.

TABLE 2.—VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND OF FARM PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Total value of farm property.	Land, improvements, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Farm products. ¹
1900.....	\$228,374,637	\$183,370,120	\$9,804,010	\$35,200,507	\$104,304,476
1890.....	189,249,198	152,006,230	5,764,978	31,477,990	83,871,482
1880.....	143,158,308	111,910,540	5,317,416	25,930,352	67,028,929
1870 ²	129,330,486	94,559,468	4,614,701	30,156,317	*80,830,228
1860.....	202,289,924	157,072,803	6,844,387	38,372,734	-----
1850.....	127,376,011	95,753,445	5,894,150	25,728,416	-----

¹ For year preceding that designated.

² Values for 1870 were reported in depreciated currency. To reduce to specie basis of other years, they must be diminished one-fifth.

*Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

This table shows the remarkable growth of agriculture in the decade from 1850 to 1860, the disastrous effects of the Civil War, and the subsequent recovery of the state, which has now more than regained its former position in all classes of farm property except live stock.

The progress made during the last decade is especially noteworthy, the gain in the total value of farm property being \$39,125,439, or 20.7 per cent. In the value of land, buildings, and improvements the increase was \$31,363,890, or 20.6 per cent; in implements and machinery it was \$4,039,032, or 70.1 per cent; and in live stock it was \$3,722,517, or 11.8 per cent. Of the total value of farm property in 1900, land, buildings, and improvements represented 80.3 per cent; implements and machinery, 4.3 per cent; and live stock, 15.4 per cent. The value of farm products in 1899 was 25.1 per cent greater than the value reported for 1889. A portion of this increase, and of that shown for implements and machinery, is doubtless the result of a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in previous census years.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

Table 3 presents the general agricultural statistics by counties.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH GROSS INCOME (PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK), AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	EXPENDITURES.	
	Total.	With build- ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improve- ments (ex- cept build- ings).	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock.		Labor.	Fertili- zers.
The State	224,691	215,855	26,392,057	10,615,644	\$138,515,480	\$14,854,680	\$9,804,010	\$85,200,507	\$92,145,676	\$7,244,320	\$5,738,520
Appling	1,323	1,292	340,742	44,415	620,080	247,180	46,830	324,770	512,130	21,600	32,450
Baker	994	963	102,554	59,452	218,690	90,050	30,770	147,113	325,688	31,370	11,320
Baldwin	1,356	1,309	143,413	71,837	737,300	275,350	66,960	209,401	614,440	61,070	27,040
Banks	1,726	1,611	182,121	55,428	892,180	236,090	55,050	199,252	577,921	16,900	48,400
Bartow	2,134	2,033	208,002	102,766	1,936,370	582,610	136,230	398,100	997,812	69,630	57,150
Berrien	1,852	1,814	413,118	71,205	1,100,910	483,450	85,530	407,313	926,504	49,510	58,320
Bibb	1,250	1,208	131,638	70,984	1,636,040	529,730	85,030	214,804	647,293	37,430	34,700
Brooks	1,823	1,780	288,055	107,695	1,339,410	422,150	95,430	806,093	1,032,018	104,430	57,470
Bryan	675	672	189,882	20,083	314,490	149,580	30,750	207,700	325,850	10,350	10,350
Bulloch	2,220	2,179	438,684	107,943	1,967,450	718,960	124,750	498,350	1,208,938	89,940	96,710
Burke	4,169	4,104	412,270	253,315	2,120,590	737,590	232,660	602,840	2,316,715	307,060	161,360
Butts	1,517	1,453	107,530	61,814	982,100	332,100	64,320	203,518	642,562	33,700	41,140
Calhoun	1,282	1,271	118,868	69,883	646,650	177,350	42,670	169,342	529,467	70,440	36,750
Camden	876	852	182,973	14,404	899,430	231,210	32,560	168,094	216,399	31,960	1,260
Campbell	1,269	1,173	119,865	55,193	911,720	244,300	52,850	166,717	529,456	23,290	31,300
Carroll	3,699	3,590	265,853	141,802	2,146,450	690,840	157,560	516,416	1,560,596	42,660	111,350
Catoosa	952	895	86,574	61,640	614,640	182,890	47,080	159,900	244,471	8,790	9,250
Charlton	416	414	161,051	9,638	114,810	59,100	11,550	119,095	128,251	3,700	2,670
Chatham	640	562	74,976	17,681	1,409,390	263,450	48,770	147,448	455,727	69,780	22,240
Chattahoochee	615	608	135,423	41,506	423,010	105,780	23,800	106,384	320,984	43,290	15,620
Chattanooga	1,625	1,548	158,580	65,028	1,049,530	330,090	66,900	297,945	567,154	19,910	20,460
Cherokee	2,292	2,229	203,609	67,711	1,079,570	332,190	70,320	295,724	600,709	11,890	28,550
Clarke	889	812	61,310	38,667	627,450	271,240	48,460	110,142	277,103	33,800	27,130
Clay	1,049	998	117,164	68,332	668,810	192,600	40,010	164,272	485,852	51,110	31,180
Clayton	1,280	1,248	87,560	47,636	985,260	332,020	58,780	170,206	585,258	34,190	85,710
Cline	642	612	260,618	28,860	294,680	97,680	27,640	218,847	238,909	14,370	9,460
Cobb	2,684	2,571	192,073	98,468	1,752,860	676,060	134,620	377,193	1,013,161	46,570	63,840
Coffee	1,257	1,224	494,023	55,323	888,040	261,830	55,160	340,750	523,454	37,920	47,660
Colquitt	1,169	1,155	219,650	41,050	722,330	183,930	48,370	251,204	452,973	17,290	25,110
Columbia	1,429	1,363	136,496	68,910	628,360	280,590	49,860	181,759	516,720	59,970	25,660
Coweta	2,355	2,250	219,234	138,563	1,804,520	503,420	124,780	411,029	1,391,663	188,950	108,860
Crawford	1,358	1,274	161,250	79,656	688,740	242,790	54,680	178,845	569,082	48,430	19,320
Dade	666	587	52,308	19,741	381,950	116,820	21,050	96,668	121,863	3,310	700
Dawson	3,976	3,950	111,545	34,203	408,670	111,670	24,310	247,037	509,650	7,820	7,820
Decatur	3,082	3,020	414,260	148,040	1,360,620	521,800	129,770	584,584	995,311	112,870	63,840
DeKalb	2,274	2,170	150,651	74,948	2,588,000	739,570	129,020	352,438	845,935	52,770	40,480
Dodge	1,607	1,604	235,508	81,414	1,091,750	288,030	68,940	295,871	669,470	56,450	55,310
Dooly	2,225	2,158	307,795	162,303	1,746,350	454,590	130,730	429,619	1,225,252	140,920	80,160
Dougherty	1,020	1,014	130,934	60,517	571,860	142,330	52,080	160,910	540,050	64,990	25,170
Douglas	1,250	1,214	96,073	45,179	696,880	238,050	53,600	153,113	502,899	19,110	27,870
Early	1,717	1,656	158,697	84,919	684,970	216,240	50,800	252,895	618,257	32,040	39,610
Echols	267	266	127,331	15,953	166,550	66,910	18,240	83,520	122,535	9,160	3,890
Effingham	753	727	193,506	28,260	311,240	180,030	30,270	143,444	228,810	16,970	16,490
Elbert	2,572	2,445	201,496	105,579	1,448,489	453,300	100,450	276,925	811,545	69,860	69,270
Emmanuel	2,232	2,204	489,135	115,461	1,762,230	651,170	108,800	473,136	1,117,494	65,970	81,320
Fannin	1,714	1,616	193,475	43,551	492,560	132,520	25,870	184,831	275,632	6,030	750
Fayette	1,545	1,475	118,950	66,255	971,790	265,710	50,180	189,891	699,528	15,490	43,770
Flory	2,632	2,582	246,508	110,420	2,240,560	546,330	184,120	490,317	1,154,066	63,110	42,500
Forsyth	1,835	1,790	141,450	62,249	741,470	240,160	58,380	221,007	627,373	7,770	38,100
Franklin	2,849	2,665	184,986	90,380	1,476,020	413,520	91,190	314,696	501,046	27,070	81,130
Fulton	1,175	1,137	72,221	30,185	2,566,110	669,050	78,975	227,888	623,252	71,310	18,580
Gilmer	1,055	1,027	218,455	44,301	1,831,710	526,760	82,170	262,593	379,711	6,380	3,140
Glascock	624	593	73,858	36,519	301,640	130,160	25,380	81,343	241,311	18,190	18,390
Glynn	225	220	77,993	6,593	264,470	112,470	13,200	67,334	100,150	27,360	980
Gordon	1,903	1,817	184,516	87,908	1,897,050	405,080	101,110	330,826	663,612	21,880	24,230
Greene	2,111	2,039	210,553	91,666	1,134,550	410,860	89,400	265,425	692,895	61,090	40,270
Gwinnett	3,442	3,245	283,362	147,256	1,920,550	624,510	138,770	440,964	1,294,165	80,690	85,940
Habersham	1,461	1,409	188,013	46,691	740,620	259,070	44,670	156,951	401,347	8,710	8,560
Hall	2,489	2,436	231,147	91,577	1,267,770	363,550	83,250	305,137	723,898	17,940	46,300
Hancock	2,215	2,125	243,470	133,507	1,139,910	391,880	96,575	343,474	926,891	69,480	53,640
Haralson	1,517	1,435	128,226	48,921	743,280	217,300	49,343	170,066	455,863	12,830	22,040
Harris	2,392	2,310	251,730	110,468	1,847,600	429,230	93,150	386,260	1,038,651	101,570	69,890
Hart	2,089	2,016	145,883	76,616	1,105,820	311,700	79,260	238,090	791,099	17,360	76,570
Heard	1,681	1,639	149,191	73,652	753,520	235,080	72,550	242,640	790,752	22,970	60,370
Henry	2,471	2,354	186,847	108,711	1,820,170	569,320	120,890	365,816	1,209,400	75,620	82,530
Houston	1,972	1,831	270,339	157,724	1,745,840	568,790	129,820	345,623	1,157,218	196,920	75,060
Irwin	1,321	1,211	311,964	122,041	1,241,500	328,580	83,470	275,827	542,078	37,580	36,350
Jackson	3,185	3,110	244,400	138,483	1,933,760	692,700	132,230	455,772	1,231,607	61,740	100,990
Jasper	1,131	1,062	178,823	84,037	1,013,780	273,630	79,390	245,839	772,093	77,390	50,140
Jefferson	2,114	1,924	278,725	140,225	1,288,860	489,430	103,670	506,284	1,017,333	126,820	67,160
Johnson	1,384	1,346	149,820	75,281	812,710	234,930	54,130	228,701	681,765	38,740	49,640
Jones	1,472	1,445	193,548	81,826	890,640	311,510	65,010	254,562	685,503	64,650	28,120
Laurens	2,600	2,510	330,721	154,164	1,843,460	552,130	130,990	526,168	1,241,106	87,070	86,120
Lee	1,829	1,781	170,493	100,489	663,610	221,620	72,640	219,068	625,723	95,450	55,070
Liberty	1,710	1,683	264,647	41,313	528,830	267,570	49,810	271,089	360,451	15,110	12,400
Lincoln	1,029	970	121,310	44,900	442,740	195,310	42,430	130,886	344,420	48,750	23,182
Lowndes	1,768	1,672	268,691	77,967	771,800	230,650	64,730	315,213	878,829	56,190	65,020
Lumpkin	1,012	979	109,826	28,468	276,890	87,400	17,070	103,184	196,365	4,320	2,840
Madison	1,213	958	125,550	65,663	550,000	238,990	45,280	133,764	413,585	30,120	31,375
McIntosh	406	374	55,607	7,667	220,700	99,180	13,730	71,716	113,598	19,060	750

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH GROSS INCOME (PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK), AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	EXPENDITURES.	
	Total.	With build- ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improve- ments (ex- cept build- ings).	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock.		Labor.	Fertili- zers.
Macon	1,332	1,258	175,842	94,891	\$1,040,740	\$282,050	\$72,670	\$228,440	\$798,381	\$98,590	\$59,620
Madison	2,148	2,003	180,436	78,147	1,088,120	367,080	83,210	238,165	691,247	21,220	66,040
Marion	1,202	1,228	186,053	103,524	707,450	254,010	67,560	202,732	647,383	52,720	80,010
Meriwether	2,999	2,872	260,097	144,939	2,089,900	657,730	126,280	449,261	1,554,938	105,310	105,550
Miller	716	699	118,573	40,463	279,000	86,140	31,680	189,093	335,802	18,170	19,140
Milton	1,104	1,052	82,823	33,666	551,720	172,110	48,840	141,116	419,713	10,270	32,420
Mitchell	1,785	1,694	227,137	111,321	1,060,950	320,720	95,800	342,259	729,082	42,580	40,460
Monroe	2,518	2,416	269,405	137,487	1,670,920	585,850	118,600	375,561	1,053,603	125,160	54,180
Montgomery	1,560	1,524	232,819	64,724	1,125,170	415,830	76,700	386,129	711,141	46,440	42,090
Morgan	1,989	1,946	177,952	100,283	1,283,110	430,980	115,870	267,004	846,286	73,790	65,820
Murray	1,158	1,127	151,919	52,196	672,620	190,890	50,320	209,783	347,412	8,460	9,800
Muscogee	1,020	993	95,886	49,353	997,620	379,040	66,250	150,332	508,873	28,070	28,070
Newton	2,124	2,019	150,636	90,337	1,216,470	332,850	77,980	268,172	868,278	43,320	69,650
Oconee	1,171	1,127	102,524	53,814	741,990	319,090	57,330	169,120	335,748	45,440	37,610
Oglethorpe	2,488	2,367	239,326	119,163	1,717,800	503,350	106,390	330,535	1,006,513	128,240	59,390
Paulding	2,159	2,041	168,985	81,418	932,360	260,650	76,870	250,898	699,363	12,820	43,830
Pickens	1,145	1,110	128,611	31,881	405,420	118,620	29,770	121,905	237,745	2,470	6,080
Pierce	861	843	258,265	27,997	551,480	226,830	42,630	247,043	342,966	17,260	21,210
Pike	1,940	1,857	176,001	105,881	1,364,990	515,840	91,900	308,918	899,482	92,150	53,030
Polk	1,775	1,669	140,083	69,179	1,117,350	331,700	82,830	255,318	707,652	29,000	38,310
Pulaski	1,984	1,887	246,204	131,339	1,697,030	467,810	94,070	368,837	942,645	160,830	88,900
Putnam	1,546	1,488	189,029	94,201	981,330	338,970	94,500	243,045	571,530	70,870	27,900
Quitman	618	599	80,373	45,284	355,040	114,780	17,050	94,805	267,890	16,900	12,250
Rabun	1,067	1,028	196,098	30,851	383,210	61,390	20,110	123,906	208,885	4,680	1,880
Randolph	2,219	2,104	214,135	130,759	1,275,970	341,100	71,440	312,100	932,300	63,890	82,880
Richmond	1,058	1,006	115,833	53,335	1,008,750	408,580	79,230	179,645	542,998	90,340	30,950
Rockdale	1,082	921	78,800	46,840	622,890	212,370	43,020	122,473	399,564	20,910	29,130
Schley	802	759	92,974	53,844	390,430	135,600	26,900	103,261	352,041	27,140	26,880
Screven	2,275	2,212	352,256	132,011	1,474,220	501,370	130,970	1,131,237	398,806	95,310	73,660
Spalding	1,272	1,201	119,187	71,440	1,024,450	386,440	75,070	208,256	553,224	65,280	41,670
Stewart	1,751	1,680	243,921	114,619	1,209,060	318,690	76,220	289,808	926,853	165,670	46,970
Sumter	2,382	2,134	236,096	161,308	1,992,920	591,460	154,410	408,949	1,392,001	153,450	61,300
Talbot	1,398	1,331	184,418	79,768	696,800	272,360	58,440	205,931	556,739	50,670	23,730
Taliaferro	1,129	1,026	83,273	47,613	469,220	170,590	39,850	186,869	331,555	27,040	19,600
Tattnall	2,086	2,037	393,726	76,100	1,385,750	535,760	93,240	463,634	944,892	57,580	73,410
Taylor	1,045	1,003	173,394	64,949	622,390	185,710	47,330	165,977	473,296	34,510	31,830
Telfair	831	805	161,902	36,288	498,660	187,740	32,170	220,312	510,420	16,890	18,820
Terrell	2,139	2,162	189,897	123,710	1,237,820	452,320	86,380	297,914	1,171,948	164,050	101,340
Thomas	3,133	3,137	342,338	150,124	1,621,420	563,890	131,490	483,514	1,127,342	92,830	57,800
Towns	665	654	80,016	24,385	205,880	60,690	14,950	86,580	139,331	250	100
Troup	2,324	2,225	225,522	116,810	1,693,370	482,690	101,150	356,367	1,189,898	96,540	75,570
Twiggs	1,166	1,146	135,518	67,623	654,850	206,600	39,410	151,822	486,422	42,410	25,200
Union	1,444	1,415	171,533	41,151	409,290	117,560	27,200	167,529	243,216	2,910	880
Upson	1,472	1,349	171,735	77,367	907,220	286,900	71,070	216,427	575,043	52,660	30,200
Walker	2,088	1,983	195,693	87,045	1,264,390	412,060	83,480	374,617	628,256	19,430	21,430
Walton	2,737	2,629	208,463	119,960	1,523,080	515,470	103,620	344,217	1,097,829	83,270	100,830
Ware	667	653	140,131	19,939	358,950	148,980	31,820	186,389	243,890	13,820	10,750
Warren	1,377	1,335	142,323	72,285	787,400	300,680	62,980	199,627	626,272	72,450	39,580
Washington	3,419	3,267	354,745	215,598	1,945,790	611,980	140,200	492,082	1,843,163	147,470	126,050
Wayne	954	917	311,951	27,204	492,580	199,750	32,600	244,144	343,498	11,150	16,120
Webster	1,005	971	113,415	57,439	454,640	148,820	34,990	137,573	372,083	26,650	31,980
White	1,008	978	120,954	28,961	394,670	117,210	24,310	124,727	211,409	6,920	4,770
Whitfield	1,526	1,467	154,243	69,483	895,080	314,110	79,820	262,470	547,056	16,920	15,970
Wilcox	897	875	177,521	44,021	665,260	179,340	37,460	198,424	375,994	25,680	24,960
Wilkes	2,321	2,270	272,584	120,170	1,999,040	533,920	111,470	356,330	1,007,713	125,820	71,000
Wilkinson	1,642	1,568	231,613	102,966	803,150	325,090	66,040	237,285	721,108	41,780	38,680
Worth	1,961	1,936	307,110	98,658	1,426,760	390,000	92,390	336,700	940,668	64,280	58,840

The number of farms increased in the last decade in nearly all counties, Banks, Camden, Dodge, Johnson, Laurens, Marion, Telfair, and Terrell, each reporting more than twice as many in 1900 as in 1890. Baker, Chatham, Echols, Glynn, Putnam, and Talbot show decreases. Increases in the total farm acreage are shown for more than one-half of the counties, the decreases being mostly in the western part of the state. The decrease in improved acreage since 1890, reported for a number of counties, is largely due to a more strict interpretation of the term "improved land" by the Twelfth Census than by preceding censuses. The average size of farms for the state is 117.5 acres, the farms of the largest

size being located in the southeastern counties, where corn and sea-island cotton are cultivated most extensively.

In a few counties the average value of farms exceeds \$2,000, but, in general, there are no marked variations from the state average of \$816.10. Four-fifths of the counties show gains over the values reported in 1890.

The average value of implements and machinery is \$43.63 per farm, being lowest as a rule in the counties where corn is the leading crop. Notwithstanding the decreases shown in a number of counties, the total value of live stock reported in 1900 is greater than in 1890.

The expenditures for labor in 1899 varied greatly in different sections of the state. In many counties but little

cash is expended for labor, the farmers, as a rule, exchanging work. The total expenditure for fertilizers in 1899 was slightly greater than in 1889, but the average per farm, \$26, was considerably less.

FARM TENURE.

Table 4 gives a comparative exhibit of farm tenure for 1880, 1890, and 1900. Tenants are divided into two groups: "Cash tenants," who pay a rental in cash or in a stated amount of labor or farm produce, and "share tenants," who pay as rental a stated share of the products.

In Table 5 the tenure of farms in 1900 is given by race of farmer, and "farms operated by owners" are subdivided in Table 5 into groups designated as "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers." These groups comprise respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others; (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other, or others, owning no part, but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; and (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed salary from the owners.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1880 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Total number of farms.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—			PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY—		
		Owners. ¹	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners. ¹	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1900	224,691	90,181	58,750	75,810	40.1	26.2	33.7
1890	171,071	79,477	29,413	62,181	46.5	17.2	36.3
1880	138,626	76,461	18,557	43,618	55.1	13.4	31.6

¹Including "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers."

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER.

PART 1.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

RACE.	Total number of farms.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.	Managers.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
The State	224,691	81,603	6,033	893	1,602	58,750	75,810
White	141,865	72,056	4,271	827	1,394	24,022	39,295
Colored ¹	82,826	9,547	1,762	66	208	34,728	36,515

PART 2.—PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

The State	100.0	36.3	2.7	0.4	0.7	26.2	33.7
White	100.0	50.8	3.0	0.6	1.0	16.9	27.7
Colored ¹	100.0	11.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	41.9	44.1

¹Including 3 Indians and 1 Chinese.

In the last two decades, the total number of farms has increased 86,065, or 62.1 per cent. During the same time the number of farms operated by owners increased 13,680, or 17.9 per cent; by cash tenants, 40,193, or 216.6 per cent; and by share tenants, 32,192, or 73.8 per cent. These increases have been continuous through both decades, and except in the case of share tenants, they have been at a more rapid rate since 1890 than during the ten years preceding. The percentage of owners has steadily decreased, that of cash tenants has increased, while that of share tenants increased between 1880 and 1890, but decreased between 1890 and 1900.

In 1900 nearly sixty per cent of the entire number of farms, and three-fourths of all the cotton farms in the state, were operated by tenants. In the extreme northern and southern parts of the state, a majority of the farms were operated by owners, while in the central portion tenant-operated farms predominated.

Of the total number of farms, 63.1 per cent were operated by white farmers and 36.9 per cent by colored farmers. Of the white farmers 54.4 per cent owned all or part of the farms they operated, and 45.6 per cent operated farms owned by others. For the colored farmers, the corresponding percentages were 13.7 and 86.3.

No previous census has reported the number of farms operated by "part owners," "owners and tenants," or "managers," but it is believed that the number of farms conducted by the last-named class is constantly increasing.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Tables 6 and 7 present the principal statistics for farms classified by race of farmer and by tenure.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State	224,691	117.5	26,392,057	100.0	\$228,874,637	100.0
White farmers	141,865	147.4	20,917,033	79.3	179,665,683	78.7
Colored farmers ¹	82,826	66.1	5,474,974	20.7	48,708,954	21.3
Owners	81,603	179.8	14,672,579	55.6	116,497,334	51.0
Part owners	6,033	120.7	727,898	2.8	7,261,497	3.2
Owners and tenants	893	164.5	146,930	0.6	1,270,711	0.6
Managers	1,602	496.4	795,177	3.0	8,330,731	3.6
Cash tenants	58,750	89.6	5,266,660	19.9	47,832,780	21.0
Share tenants	75,810	63.1	4,782,313	18.1	47,122,684	20.6

¹Including 3 Indians and 1 Chinese.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State-----	\$616	\$199	\$44	\$157	\$410	40.3
White farmers-----	747	268	57	194	458	36.2
Colored farmers ¹ -----	393	82	20	93	328	55.8
Owners-----	800	328	71	229	483	33.8
Part owners-----	702	263	56	183	441	36.6
Owners and tenants-----	812	319	67	235	462	32.2
Managers-----	3,418	1,023	224	535	1,318	25.4
Cash tenants-----	536	129	30	120	384	47.1
Share tenants-----	414	92	20	96	329	53.0

¹ Including 3 Indians and 1 Chinese.

More than one-third of the farms of the state, comprising about one-fifth of the total farm acreage and a little over one-fifth of the total value of all farm property, were operated by colored farmers in 1899. As shown in Table 5, however, but 11.5 per cent of the colored farmers own the farms which they operate and the value of their holdings constitutes only about one-thirtieth of the total value of the farm property of the state.

The low average value of the farm property of negroes is due to the small average size of their farms, which is but 66.1 acres as compared with 147.1 acres for white farmers. The average value per acre of their land, exclusive of buildings, however, is higher than for the farms of white farmers, and it appears from Table 7 that they obtained in 1899 a much higher percentage of gross income on their investment in farm property than did white farmers.

These apparent anomalies are traceable, in general, to certain distinguishing racial characteristics, and, in particular, to the contract system under which nearly all negro tenants lease their lands. The first point relates to the recognized tendency on the part of the more progressive white farmer to constantly improve his property, especially his buildings and fences, thus adding to its market value, although not materially increasing its productive capacity per acre. The colored farmer, on the other hand, adds comparatively little to his fixed capital in the way of improvements and his income per acre naturally represents a higher percentage of the capital invested than in the case of the white farmer. In addition, under the prevailing contract system, the negroes lease small tracts of the best and most highly improved land of the plantations which they cultivate under the supervision of the land owner or his manager. This land appears

in the census reports as farms of negro tenant. Unimproved and less productive tracts of land constitute the greater part of the farms of the white plantation owners as reported by the census. The white landlord commonly owns the greater part of the working animals and most of the implements and machinery used by his colored tenants. These, being kept for the most part on the farm where the landlord resides, were reported as part of his property, while the products obtained through their use were reported under the names of the tenants.

The above considerations, it is believed, not only explain the high per cent of gross income shown for the negro farmers but also the low rates shown for managers and owners as compared with those given for cash tenants and share tenants.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 8 and 9 present the principal statistics for farms classified by area.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY AREA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

AREA.	Num- ber of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	224, 691	117.5	26,392, 057	100.0	\$228,374, 637	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	451	2.0	910	(¹)	264, 653	0.1
3 to 9 acres.....	5, 604	6.2	34, 554	0.1	2, 841, 044	1.0
10 to 19 acres.....	13, 301	14.2	188, 221	0.7	5, 881, 222	2.4
20 to 49 acres.....	73, 408	33.0	2, 421, 384	9.2	33, 399, 879	14.6
50 to 99 acres.....	52, 251	66.5	3, 472, 677	13.2	41, 395, 933	18.1
100 to 174 acres.....	41, 661	123.6	5, 150, 210	19.5	48, 937, 881	21.5
175 to 259 acres.....	18, 646	210.2	3, 919, 027	14.9	30, 876, 011	13.5
260 to 499 acres.....	12, 793	355.7	4, 550, 080	17.2	30, 856, 255	13.5
500 to 999 acres.....	4, 718	651.6	3, 074, 445	11.6	18, 693, 494	8.2
1,000 acres and over.....	1, 858	1, 927.1	3, 580, 549	13.6	16, 725, 265	7.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

AREA.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.					
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The State	\$616	\$199	\$44	\$157	\$410	40.3
Under 3 acres	273	243	16	55	190	34.4
3 to 9 acres	196	156	16	50	119	26.3
10 to 19 acres	217	112	16	60	159	39.4
20 to 49 acres	266	86	19	84	233	62.1
50 to 99 acres	471	152	35	134	390	50.0
100 to 174 acres	710	232	51	182	475	46.5
175 to 259 acres	1,011	326	72	247	574	34.6
260 to 499 acres	1,447	476	105	345	711	36.0
500 to 999 acres	2,516	744	174	529	1,025	25.9
1,000 acres and over	6,170	1,508	349	975	1,329	20.3

The group of farms of from 20 to 49 acres each contains a larger number of farms than any other class, but the group containing 100 to 174 acres each constitutes the largest percentage of the total acreage and of the total value of farm property.

With a few exceptions, the average values of all forms of farm property increase with the size of the farms, while the average gross income per acre shows a corresponding decrease. For the group of farms of less than 3 acres each, all values are comparatively high, as this class contains 19 of the 33 florists' establishments of the state, and many market gardens, poultry farms, and city dairies. The incomes from these industries depend less upon the area of land used than upon the amount of capital invested, and the amounts expended for labor and fertilizers.

The average gross incomes per acre for the various groups classified by area are as follows: Farms under 3 acres, \$94.18; 3 to 9 acres, \$19.29; 10 to 19 acres, \$11.25; 20 to 49 acres, \$8.57; 50 to 99 acres, \$5.96; 100 to 174 acres, \$3.85; 175 to 259 acres, \$2.73; 260 to 499 acres, \$2.00; 500 to 999 acres, \$1.57; and 1,000 acres and over, \$0.95.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Tables 10 and 11 present the leading features of the statistics relating to farms classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. If vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive their principal income from any one class of farm products. Farms with no income in 1899 are classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	224,691	117.5	26,392,057	100.0	\$228,374,637	100.0
Hay and grain.....	17,995	119.6	2,152,866	8.2	19,235,046	8.4
Vegetables.....	3,355	127.6	428,001	1.6	4,550,790	2.0
Fruit.....	723	83.6	60,412	0.2	835,873	0.4
Live stock.....	10,706	195.7	2,095,431	8.0	13,796,872	6.0
Dairy produce.....	1,353	114.3	154,664	0.6	4,011,777	1.8
Tobacco.....	186	189.2	35,194	0.1	307,161	0.1
Cotton.....	160,865	102.6	16,501,673	62.5	151,372,672	66.3
Rice.....	624	185.5	115,768	0.5	816,996	0.3
Sugar.....	165	210.3	34,705	0.1	185,306	0.1
Flowers and plants.....	33	5.7	188	(1)	312,319	0.1
Nursery products.....	29	170.0	4,929	(1)	182,800	0.1
Miscellaneous.....	28,657	167.8	4,808,123	18.2	32,824,145	14.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$616	\$199	\$44	\$157	\$410	40.3
Hay and grain.....	681	205	43	140	282	26.4
Vegetables.....	859	286	47	164	392	28.9
Fruit.....	715	294	41	106	331	28.6
Live stock.....	680	290	57	256	323	25.2
Dairy produce.....	1,788	628	91	460	776	26.1
Tobacco.....	936	418	67	230	798	48.3
Cotton.....	581	176	41	144	431	45.9
Rice.....	835	280	65	123	399	30.5
Sugar.....	541	262	82	238	582	51.8
Flowers and plants.....	5,388	3,850	170	56	4,005	42.3
Nursery products.....	4,022	1,924	137	220	5,458	86.6
Miscellaneous.....	648	257	51	189	377	32.9

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: Farms whose operators derive their principal income from flowers and plants, \$708.03; nursery products, \$32.11; dairy products, \$6.79; tobacco, \$4.22; cotton, \$4.21; fruit, \$3.96; vegetables, \$3.07; sugar, \$2.76; hay and grain, \$2.86; miscellaneous, \$2.25; rice, \$2.15; and live stock, \$1.65. In computing these averages the total area of the farms of each group is used and not the acreage devoted to the crop from which the principal income is derived.

The wide variations shown in the averages and percentages of gross income are largely due to the fact that in computing gross income no deduction is made for expenditures. For florists' establishments, nurseries, and market gardens, the average expenditure for such items as labor and fertilizers represents a far larger percentage of the gross income than in the case of "hay and grain," "live-stock," or "miscellaneous" farms. Were it possible to present the average net incomes, the variations shown would be much smaller.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 12 and 13 present data relating to farms classified by reported value of products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, WITH PERCENTAGES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	224,691	117.5	26,892,057	100.0	\$228,374,637	100.0
\$0.....	1,809	58.7	106,179	0.4	914,240	0.4
\$1 to \$49.....	3,864	44.5	894,176	1.5	3,195,440	1.4
\$50 to \$99.....	13,176	50.2	740,454	2.8	5,382,640	2.4
\$100 to \$249.....	64,500	70.8	4,585,184	17.4	35,620,700	15.6
\$250 to \$499.....	86,639	98.3	8,408,922	31.8	72,381,257	31.7
\$500 to \$999.....	39,518	179.1	7,041,599	26.7	61,837,970	27.1
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....	9,754	378.6	3,682,410	14.0	34,379,540	15.0
\$2,500 and over.....	1,431	994.5	1,423,163	5.4	14,612,850	6.4

TABLE 13.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$616	\$199	\$44	\$157	\$410	40.3
\$0.....	345	91	15	54		
\$1 to \$49.....	230	69	12	49	24	6.7
\$50 to \$99.....	248	87	14	60	78	18.5
\$100 to \$249.....	338	104	21	87	185	38.5
\$250 to \$499.....	519	158	34	185	366	43.3
\$500 to \$999.....	933	319	70	252	694	44.1
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....	2,081	783	174	507	1,433	40.7
\$2,500 and over.....	6,498	1,935	525	1,254	4,455	48.6

There were 1,809 farms reporting no income in 1899. Some of these farms were summer homes held for pleasure rather than for profit, some were farms partially abandoned in 1899, while others had changed hands shortly before the date of enumeration, and the persons in charge, June 1, 1900, were unable to give definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. To this extent the reports fall short of giving a complete statement of farm income in 1899.

Of the total number of farms in the state, 39.5 per cent yielded gross incomes in 1899 of less than \$250; 38.1 per cent yielded between \$250 and \$500; and 22.4 per cent yielded over \$500.

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live-stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the Twelfth Census. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and to the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with previous census reports.

Table 14 presents a summary of live-stock statistics.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE VALUES, AND NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

LIVE STOCK.	Age in years.	ON FARMS.			NOT ON FARMS.
		Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.
Calves.....	Under 1.....	211,579	\$770,968	\$3.64	8,464
Steers.....	1 and under 2.....	62,128	848,053	5.52	1,618
Steers.....	2 and under 3.....	36,100	271,966	7.53	777
Steers.....	3 and over.....	31,254	463,983	12.93	1,631
Bulls.....	1 and over.....	24,769	229,016	9.25	467
Heifers.....	1 and under 2.....	98,585	680,407	7.27	2,073
Cows kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	276,024	4,558,971	16.81	20,938
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	164,052	1,470,135	8.96	1,918
Colts.....	Under 1.....	4,028	99,935	24.81	120
Horses.....	1 and under 2.....	4,525	189,539	41.89	235
Horses.....	2 and over.....	118,854	6,802,754	57.24	20,769
Mule colts.....	Under 1.....	1,489	44,951	32.19	81
Mules.....	1 and under 2.....	5,021	261,684	52.12	109
Mules.....	2 and over.....	200,811	14,198,187	70.46	7,463
Asses and burros.....	All ages.....	519	45,850	88.34	126
Lambs.....	Under 1.....	77,884	84,163	1.09	1,147
Sheep (ewes).....	1 and over.....	162,704	221,903	1.36	2,513
Sheep (rams and wethers).....	1 and over.....	96,190	182,597	1.88	2,102
Swine.....	All ages.....	1,424,298	2,577,950	1.81	40,157
Goats.....	All ages.....	84,624	61,972	0.73	2,046
Fowls: ¹ Chickens ²		4,549,144			
Turkeys.....		103,416			
Geese.....		208,997			
Ducks.....		64,895			
Bees (swarms of).....		187,919	242,769	1.29	
Value of all live stock.....			\$5,200,507		

¹ The number reported is of fowls over 8 months old. The value is of all, old and young.

² Including Guinea fowls.

The total value of all live stock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$35,200,507. Of this amount 41.1 per cent represents the value of mules; 20.2 per cent, the value of horses; 13.2 per cent, that of dairy cows; 11.8 per cent, that of other neat cattle; 7.3 per cent, that of swine; 4.1 per cent, that of poultry; 1.3 per cent, that of sheep; and 1.0 per cent, that of all other live stock.

No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the value of all domestic animals not on farms is \$2,281,059. Exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, the total value of live stock in the state is approximately \$37,481,566.

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

The following table shows the changes since 1850 in the numbers of the most important domestic animals.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Dairy cows.	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Sheep. ¹	Swine.
1900.....	276,024	623,467	127,407	207,840	258,894	1,424,298
1890.....	287,717	586,209	103,501	157,377	440,469	1,396,362
1880.....	315,073	594,838	98,520	132,078	527,589	1,471,003
1870.....	281,310	466,593	81,777	87,426	419,465	988,566
1860.....	299,688	706,194	180,771	101,068	512,618	2,036,116
1850.....	334,223	763,305	151,331	57,379	560,435	2,168,617

¹ Lambs not included.

With the exception of mules and asses more domestic animals of all kinds were reported in 1850 than in any succeeding census year. At that time the raising of live stock was one of the most important branches of agriculture in many of the Southern states. In the decade which followed, the remarkable development in cotton production resulted in an increase in the area of improved land and in the breaking up for cultivation of many acres of grazing land. Mules and working oxen increased in number, while all other animals decreased, indicating a tendency on the part of the farmers to transfer their attention from stock raising to the more remunerative industry of cotton planting. The figures for 1870 show clearly the effects of the Civil War, while the steady increase in the number of horses and mules since that date marks the continued development of those branches of agriculture which involve the use of working animals.

During the last decade the number of all neat cattle has decreased 2.9 per cent. The decrease shown in the number of dairy cows is believed to be more apparent than real, as 54.9 per cent more milk was reported in 1900 than in 1890. It is probable that many of the 164,052 "cows and heifers not kept for milk" (see Table 14) were milked at some time in the year. Since 1870 a steady increase, amounting in the last decade to 23.1 per cent, is shown in the number of horses. Mules and asses show the most constant and rapid growth of any class, the gain since 1890 being 32.1 per cent. Since 1880, when other interests began to displace the wool-growing industry, the number of sheep reported has rapidly decreased, the loss in the last decade amounting to 41.2 per cent. The number of swine has fluctuated since 1850, but in the last decade has increased 2.0 per cent.

In comparing the poultry report for 1900 (see Table 14) with that of 1890, it should be borne in mind that in 1900

the enumerators were instructed not to report fowls less than three months old, while in 1890 no such limitation was made. This fact doubtless explains the decreases shown in the number of all kinds of fowls. Compared with the figures for 1890, the present census shows decreases as follows: Ducks, 38.5 per cent; chickens, 38.2 per cent; turkeys, 30.5 per cent; and geese, 28.3 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Table 16 is a summarized exhibit of the products of the animal industry.

TABLE 16.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY RAISED, ANIMALS SOLD, AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, IN 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	Pounds.....	777,189	\$155,811
Mohair and goat hair.....	Pounds.....	726	215
Milk.....	Gallons.....	182,438,532	25,954,575
Butter.....	Pounds.....	16,111,494	
Cheese.....	Pounds.....	2,236	
Eggs.....	Dozens.....	15,605,830	
Poultry.....			1,615,538
Honey.....	Pounds.....	1,650,745	2,481,610
Wax.....	Pounds.....	73,372	169,723
Animals sold.....			1,639,615
Animals slaughtered.....			5,892,046
Total.....			17,959,133

¹ Includes all milk produced, whether sold, consumed, or made into butter or cheese.

² Includes the value of all milk sold and consumed and of all butter and cheese made.

The value of the animal products of the state in 1899 was \$17,959,133, or 17.2 per cent of all farm products, and 19.5 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the total amount, 42.2 per cent represents the value of animals sold or slaughtered on farms; 33.2 per cent, that of dairy products; 22.8 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; 0.9 per cent, that of honey and wax; and 0.9 per cent, that of wool, mohair, and goat hair.

ANIMALS SOLD AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$7,581,661, or 8.2 per cent of the gross farm income. Of all farmers reporting live stock, 50,805, or 23.6 per cent, reported sales of live animals, and 155,246, or 72.0 per cent, reported animals slaughtered, the average values per farm being \$33.26 for the former and \$37.95 for the latter. In obtaining these reports, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In 1899 the proprietors of 1,353 farms, or 0.6 per cent of the total number, derived their principal income from dairy produce. The production of milk was 29,204,024 gallons greater than in 1889, a gain of 54.9 per cent. In 1899, 15,111,494 pounds of butter were made on farms, or 4.3 per cent more than in 1889. The quantity of cheese made on farms in 1889 was more than five times as great

as in 1899, the production having been largely transferred from the farm to the cheese factory.

Of the \$5,954,575 given in Table 16 as the value of dairy products, \$4,925,941, or 82.7 per cent, represents the value of such products consumed on farms, and \$1,028,634, or 17.3 per cent, the amount realized from sales. Of the latter amount, \$567,142 was received from the sale of 3,920,412 gallons of milk; \$453,703, from 2,542,127 pounds of butter; \$7,781, from 9,585 gallons of cream; and \$8, from 62 pounds of cheese.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Of the \$4,097,148 given as the value of the products of the poultry industry in 1899, \$2,481,610, or 60.6 per cent, represents the value of poultry raised, and \$1,615,538, or 39.4 per cent, the value of eggs produced. There were 3,982,542 dozen more eggs produced in 1899 than ten years before, a gain of 34.6 per cent.

WOOL.

The production of wool was greatest in 1880, when 1,289,560 pounds were reported. Since that time there has been a steady decrease, amounting in the last decade to 7.6 per cent.

HONEY AND WAX.

In the last decade the production of honey decreased 6.1 per cent, while that of wax increased 46.9 per cent. The product of 1899 was 1,650,745 pounds of honey and 73,372 pounds of wax.

HORSES, MULES, AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS.

Table 17 presents, for the specified classes of farms, the number reporting horses, mules, and dairy cows, and the average number of these animals per farm. In computing the averages presented, only those farms which report the kind of stock under consideration are included.

TABLE 17.—HORSES, MULES, AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

CLASSES.	HORSES.		MULES.		DAIRY COWS.	
	Farms reporting.	Average per farm.	Farms reporting.	Average per farm.	Farms reporting.	Average per farm.
Total	92,060	1.4	133,148	1.6	146,044	1.9
White farmers	70,374	1.4	81,117	1.7	110,318	2.0
Colored farmers	21,686	1.1	52,031	1.3	35,726	1.4
Owners ¹	49,845	1.5	51,931	1.8	73,027	2.3
Managers	946	2.1	1,173	4.3	1,160	3.7
Cash tenants	22,255	1.2	37,489	1.4	32,516	1.6
Share tenants	19,014	1.2	42,555	1.3	38,741	1.3
Under 20 acres	5,894	1.1	4,193	1.3	7,802	1.5
20 to 99 acres	42,463	1.2	72,975	1.2	72,844	1.5
100 to 174 acres	20,196	1.4	28,000	1.6	38,112	1.9
175 to 259 acres	10,382	1.5	13,253	1.9	15,549	2.4
260 acres and over	13,125	1.9	14,727	2.9	16,737	3.6
Hay and grain	7,439	1.5	7,582	1.7	11,201	1.6
Vegetable	1,723	1.4	1,107	1.9	1,788	2.3
Fruit	271	1.4	195	1.7	336	1.7
Live stock	6,501	1.6	5,120	1.9	9,487	2.3
Dairy	918	1.8	583	2.0	1,363	3.2
Tobacco	114	1.6	98	2.1	136	2.3
Cotton	59,701	1.3	105,175	1.5	98,371	1.7
Rice	284	1.6	87	3.2	274	2.3
Sugar	106	1.6	80	1.7	118	3.1
Miscellaneous ²	15,053	1.4	13,115	1.6	23,028	2.4

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

² Including florists' establishments and nurseries.

In Georgia, as in all states where cotton is a staple crop and much of the farm labor is performed by negroes, large numbers of mules are used as work animals; and for most classes of farms, the average number of mules exceeds that of horses. If the numbers of horses and mules be combined, the average number of work animals per farm compares favorably with the corresponding figures for the intensively cultivated farms of New England.

CROPS.

The following table gives the statistics of the principal crops of 1899.

TABLE 18.—ACREAGES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN 1899.

CROPS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	3,477,684	Bushels	34,032,280	\$17,155,838
Wheat	319,161	Bushels	1,768,947	1,547,773
Oats	318,433	Bushels	3,116,610	1,383,758
Barley	395	Bushels	2,290	2,048
Rye	13,185	Bushels	54,492	52,937
Buckwheat	4	Bushels	26	23
Broom corn	31	Pounds	18,100	972
Rice	21,998	Pounds	11,174,562	338,537
Kafir corn	26	Bushels	369	133
Clover seed		Bushels	3	11
Grass seed		Bushels	503	431
Hay and forage	187,312	Tons	287,148	3,034,932
Sea-island cottonseed		Tons	126,761	342,041
Upland cottonseed		Tons	2588,565	6,105,256
Sea-island cotton	170,756	Bales	56,270	2,922,770
Upland cotton	3,343,083	Bales	1,231,722	39,611,465
Tobacco	2,304	Pounds	1,105,600	159,659
Peanuts	100,589	Bushels	1,435,775	935,749
Dry beans	1,927	Bushels	17,480	17,932
Dry peas	167,032	Bushels	1,130,441	953,241
Potatoes	8,477	Bushels	553,129	326,833
Sweet potatoes	70,620	Bushels	5,087,674	2,354,390
Onions	418	Bushels	44,618	44,592
Miscellaneous vegetables	73,480			3,009,306
Sugar cane	26,056	Tons	3284,410	
a Cane sold		Tons	18,868	72,822
b Cane kept for seed		Tons	104,224	364,754
c Sugar made		Pounds	226,730	9,176
d Molasses and sirup made		Gallons	3,226,367	1,033,922
Sorghum cane	11,553	Tons	45,576	16,106
Sorghum sirup		Gallons	767,024	234,436
Small fruits	1,634			90,785
Grapes	64,751	Centals	88,305	170,603
Orchard fruits	5140,808			497,847
Tropical fruits				742
Nuts				8,997
Forest products				3,217,119
Flowers and plants	77			154,888
Seeds	51			3,669
Nursery products	958			172,143
Miscellaneous	39			1,387
Total	8,412,907			88,345,838

¹ Exclusive of 1,412 tons, valued at \$18,015, sold in seed cotton and included with the cotton.

² Exclusive of 5,566 tons, valued at \$57,719, sold in seed cotton and included with the cotton.

³ Estimated product; four succeeding items represent its equivalent.

⁴ Sold as cane.

⁵ Estimated from number of vines or trees.

⁶ Including value of raisins, wine, etc.

⁷ Including value of elder, vinegar, etc.

Of the total value of crops in 1899, cotton constituted 56.7 per cent; corn, 19.9 per cent; vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 6.6 per cent; cereals other than corn and including rice and Kafir corn, 3.9 per cent; forest products, 3.7 per cent; hay and forage, 3.5 per cent; fruits and nuts, 0.9 per cent; and all other products, 4.8 per cent.

Cotton, occupying 41.8 per cent of the total area in crops in 1899, yielded 56.7 per cent of the total receipts; while corn, which occupied 41.3 per cent of the total area, yielded only 19.9 per cent of the total receipts.

The average values per acre of the several crops were as follows: Flowers and plants, \$2,011.53; nursery prod-

ucts, \$179.69; onions, \$106.68; tobacco, \$69.30; potatoes, \$38.56; sweet potatoes, \$33.34; cotton, including seed, \$13.94; peanuts, \$9.30; dry pease and dry beans, \$5.75; cereals, \$4.93; and other orchard fruits, \$3.54. The crops yielding the greatest returns were grown upon the most highly improved land and required relatively large expenditures for labor and fertilizers.

COTTON.

The following table presents the changes in cotton production since 1849.

TABLE 19.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON: 1849 TO 1899.

YEAR. ¹	ACREAGE.		PRODUCTION.		
	Total.	Per cent of increase.	Commercial bales.	Pounds.	Per cent of increase.
1899	3,513,899	5.0	1,287,992	616,341,981	8.4
1889	3,315,101	27.8	1,191,846	568,510,542	54.1
1879	2,617,138		814,441	368,941,778	79.4
1869				205,687,356	294.1
1859				312,318,800	56.4
1849				199,636,400	

¹No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1870.
²Decrease.

Georgia has long held a leading position among the cotton-producing states. The area devoted to the crop has increased steadily since 1870, and with the single exception of the Civil War decade, the number of pounds produced has increased steadily since 1849.

In 1889, 183,907 farmers devoted to cotton a total area of 3,513,899 acres, or 33.1 per cent of the total improved farm land, an average of 19.1 acres per farm reporting. Of the total acreage, 3,343,083 acres, or 95.1 per cent, were seeded to upland cotton, and 170,756 acres, or 4.9 per cent, to sea-island cotton.

The total quantity of cotton obtained from this land was 616,341,981 pounds, an average of 3,351 pounds per farm, and 175 pounds per acre. Of this product, the upland cotton constituted 1,231,722 bales, or 594,168,407 pounds, and the sea-island cotton, 56,270 bales, or 22,173,574 pounds.

The total value of the cotton crop, including the value of the cottonseed, was \$48,981,532, or 53.2 per cent of the gross farm income—the value of the upland cotton being \$45,716,721, and that of the sea-island, \$3,264,811. The average value per farm was \$266.34, and the average value per acre, \$13.94.

With the exception of the extreme northeastern counties of Fannin, Rabun, and Towns, all the counties of the state produced cotton in 1899. Those devoting the greatest area to sea-island cotton were in the southern part of the state.

CEREALS.

Table 20 is an exhibit of the changes in cereal production since 1849.

TABLE 20.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS: 1849 TO 1899.

PART 1.—ACREAGE.

YEAR. ¹	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rice.	Rye.	Wheat.
1899	375	4	3,477,684	318,433	21,998	13,185	319,161
1889	549	332	2,582,316	516,886	18,126	20,949	196,633
1879	1,439	58	2,538,733	612,778	34,973	25,854	475,684

¹No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

PART 2.—BUSHELS PRODUCED.²

1899	2,290	26	34,082,230	3,115,610	11,174,562	54,492	1,765,947
1889	6,053	3,162	29,261,422	4,767,821	14,556,432	87,021	1,090,312
1879	18,662	402	23,202,018	5,548,743	25,369,687	101,716	3,150,771
1869	5,640	402	17,646,459	1,904,601	22,277,880	82,649	2,127,017
1859	14,682	2,063	30,776,293	1,231,817	52,507,652	115,632	2,544,913
1849	11,501	250	30,080,099	8,820,044	58,950,691	53,750	1,088,634

²Rice reported in pounds.

The total area devoted to cereals in 1879 was 3,689,519 acres; in 1889, 3,335,791 acres; and in 1899, 4,150,866 acres, an increase in the last decade of 24.4 per cent. In addition to the cereals mentioned in the table the acreage given for 1899 includes 26 acres of Kafir corn. The rates of increase in acreage for the various cereals, in the decade from 1889 to 1899, were as follows: Wheat, 62.3 per cent; corn, 34.7 per cent; and rice, 21.4 per cent. The area devoted to buckwheat decreased 98.8 per cent; that of oats, 38.4 per cent; rye, 37.1 per cent; and barley, 31.7 per cent.

Exclusive of rice, the total number of bushels of grain reported for 1849 was 35,053,928, and for 1899, 38,970,964, showing an increase for the half century of 11.2 per cent. The production of rice shows a decrease in the same time, amounting to 71.3 per cent.

Of the total area under cereals in 1899, 83.8 per cent was devoted to corn; 7.7 per cent, to wheat; 7.7 per cent, to oats; 0.5 per cent, to rice; and 0.3 per cent, to rye, barley, buckwheat, and Kafir corn.

Corn, wheat, oats, and rye are grown in nearly all parts of the state. Barley is grown in 35 counties, but 50.9 per cent of the acreage of this crop is furnished by the 3 counties of Fannin, Morgan, and Oglethorpe. Buckwheat and Kafir corn are each grown in about half a dozen counties in the northern part of the state. Rice is reported from 81 counties, but of the entire acreage reported in 1900, 63.4 per cent was furnished by the southeastern coast counties of Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, and McIntosh.

HAY AND FORAGE.

In 1900, 107,648 farmers, or 47.9 per cent of the total number, reported hay and forage crops. Exclusive of corn-stalks and corn strippings, they obtained an average yield of 1.09 tons per acre. The total area in hay and forage in 1899 was 137,312 acres, exceeding the acreage reported ten years before by 115.1 per cent.

In 1899 the acreages and yields of the various kinds of hay and forage were as follows: Wild, salt, and prairie

grasses, 6,101 acres and 5,935 tons; millet and Hungarian grasses, 4,506 acres and 5,523 tons; clover, 2,112 acres and 2,339 tons; other tame and cultivated grasses, 62,087 acres and 66,061 tons; grains cut green for hay, 40,525 acres and 42,211 tons; crops grown for forage, 21,981 acres and 28,155 tons; cornstalks and corn strippings, 751,608 acres and 186,924 tons.

In Table 18 the production of cornstalks and corn strippings is included under "hay and forage," but the acreage is included under "corn," as the forage secured was an incidental product of the corn crop.

SUGAR CANE.

Table 21 presents a comparative exhibit of the acreage of sugar cane in 1879, 1889, and 1899, and the production of sugar, sirup, and molasses from 1849 to 1899.

TABLE 21.—ACREAGE OF SUGAR CANE, AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND SIRUP: 1849 TO 1899.

YEAR. ¹	SUGAR.			SIRUP.	
	Acreage in cane.	Production in pounds.	Average yield per acre in pounds.	Production in gallons.	Average yield per acre in gallons.
1899.....	26,056	226,730	8.7	3,226,367	123.8
1889.....	20,238	1,307,625	64.6	3,223,194	159.3
1879.....	16,053	721,200	47.9	1,565,784	104.0
1869.....		772,800		553,192	
1859.....		1,400,400		546,749	
1849.....		1,970,400			

¹ No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

The present census shows that in 1899, 46,335 farmers raised 26,056 acres of sugar cane, selling therefrom 18,868 tons of cane for \$72,822 and manufacturing from the remaining cane 226,730 pounds of sugar valued at \$9,176, and 3,226,367 gallons of sirup and molasses valued at \$1,033,922. This was an increase in acreage, since 1889, of 5,818 acres, or 28.8 per cent, and in quantity of sirup and molasses made, of 3,173 gallons, or 0.1 per cent. The quantity of sugar produced, however, decreased 1,080,895 pounds, or 82.7 per cent. The total value of sugar cane products was \$1,115,920, an average of \$24.08 for each farm reporting. Exclusive of the product of the 18,868 tons of cane sold, the average yield per acre in 1899 was 8.7 pounds of sugar, and 123.8 gallons of molasses and sirup. In addition to the above, it is estimated that in 1899, 104,224 tons of cane, valued at \$364,784, were kept for seed.

Sugar cane was cultivated in more than 100 counties of the state, the area devoted to its production ranging from 4 acres in Lincoln county to 2,058 acres in Thomas county. The average area for each farm reporting was 0.6 acres.

SORGHUM CANE.

The total area devoted to sorghum cane in 1899 was 11,553 acres, an average of 0.5 of an acre for each of the 22,600 farms reporting. From this area, 5,576 tons of cane were sold for \$16,106, and from the remaining product 767,024 gallons of sirup, valued at \$234,486, were manufactured. This was a decrease for the last decade of

47.7 per cent in acreage, and of 42.9 per cent in production. The total value of sorghum cane products was \$250,592, an average of \$11.09 for each farm reporting. The average yield per acre was 66.4 gallons, and the average value per gallon, 30.6 cents.

TOBACCO.

The total production of tobacco in 1849 was 423,624 pounds. The crop of 1859 showed an increase of 495,394 pounds, or 116.9 per cent, but in each of the two decades succeeding, a decrease occurred, the crop of 1869 being less than that of 1859 by 630,722 pounds, or 68.6 per cent, and the crop of 1879 falling below that of 1869 by 60,006 pounds, or 20.9 per cent.

The present census shows that in 1899 tobacco was grown by 3,525 farmers, who obtained from 2,304 acres, a yield of 1,105,600 pounds, valued at \$159,659. The area devoted to the crop in 1899 exceeded that reported ten years before by 1,504 acres, or 188.0 per cent, while, in production, there was a gain of 841,848 pounds, or 319.2 per cent. The average yield per acre in 1899 was 479.9 pounds, as compared with 329.7 pounds in 1889, and 270.8 pounds in 1879.

While tobacco was grown in 88 counties of the state in 1899, 61.6 per cent of the entire crop was raised in Decatur county, which reported a product valued at \$113,563, or 71.1 per cent of the total.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts were grown in 1899 by 24,918 farmers, who devoted to their cultivation 100,589 acres, securing therefrom 1,435,775 bushels, or an average of 14.3 bushels per acre.

Increases of 92.6 per cent in area, and of 129.9 per cent in production, are shown for the last decade. The extreme southern counties of Brooks, Thomas, Decatur, and Lowndes, ranking in the order named, report the largest crops; these counties, with eight others in the southern part of the state, reporting more than half of the total acreage.

A part of the crop, approximating 30.0 per cent, was not harvested, but was fed in the field, and is not included in the above figures.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

The changes in orchard fruits since 1890 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 22.—ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS: 1890 AND 1900.

FRUITS.	NUMBER OF TREES.		BUSHELS OF FRUIT.	
	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.
Apples.....	2,859,975	1,845,501	670,889	2,118,055
Apricots.....	8,115	1,460	98	2,333
Cherries.....	115,092	19,454	5,950	10,465
Peaches.....	7,663,639	2,787,546	259,728	5,525,119
Pears.....	883,166	112,900	49,497	118,838
Plums and prunes.....	686,261	131,805	36,920	45,033

The census of 1900 shows an increase since 1890 of 6,853,910, or 155.8 per cent, in the number of fruit trees,

the gains being general throughout the state. The number of cherry and plum and prune trees in 1900 is more than five times as great, and that of pear trees more than three times as great as the number reported in 1890; peach trees increased 175.1 per cent; apricot trees, 113.4 per cent; and apple trees, 75.4 per cent.

Of the total number of trees in 1900, 68.2 per cent were peach trees; 21.0 per cent, apple trees; 6.1 per cent, plum and prune trees; 3.4 per cent, pear trees; and 1.3 per cent, cherry, apricot, and unclassified fruit trees. The latter class, which is not included in the table, numbered 33,748 and yielded 5,751 bushels of fruit.

Houston, Whitfield, Gordon, Macon, Cobb, and Bartow counties, ranking in the order named, lead in the number of peach trees, reporting 30.0 per cent of the total and showing large increases since 1890. Gilmer, Gwinnett, Whitfield, Cobb, and Carroll counties, respectively, have the most apple trees. The greatest numbers of pear trees are reported from Thomas, Houston, and Liberty counties. Fulton and Irwin counties, which in 1890 reported no apricot trees, in 1900 reported the largest numbers. The remaining fruit trees were quite evenly distributed over the state.

The value of orchard fruits, given in Table 18, includes the value of 1,538 barrels of cider, 860 barrels of vinegar, and 188,460 pounds of dried and evaporated fruits. Comparisons of the yields of orchard fruits, when made by decennial years, are of little significance, as the yield of any given year is largely determined by the nature of the season.

SEMITROPICAL FRUITS AND NUTS.

The total number of fig trees in the state, June 1, 1900, was 12,152, from which, in 1899, 31,880 pounds of figs, valued at \$742, were produced. In addition, 30,455 pecan trees, yielding 27,440 pounds of nuts; 2,681 Persian and English walnut trees, yielding 2,970 pounds; and 6,438 unclassified nut-bearing trees, yielding 3,026 pounds, were reported. The total value of nuts was \$3,997.

SMALL FRUITS.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 1,634 acres, distributed among 2,804 farms. The value of the fruits grown was \$90,785, an average of \$32.38 per farm. Of the total area, 1,423 acres, or 87.1 per cent, were devoted to strawberries, the total production of which was 1,385,728 quarts. They were grown principally in the northwestern counties. The acreage and production of other berries were as follows: Blackberries and dewberries, 143 acres and 144,060 quarts; raspberries and Logan berries, 43 acres and 41,750 quarts; and all other berries, 25 acres and 26,390 quarts.

VEGETABLES.

The total area used in the cultivation of vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions was 153,004 acres. Of this acreage, 48.0 per cent was devoted to miscellaneous vegetables, 46.2 per cent to sweet potatoes, 5.5 per cent to potatoes, and 0.3 per cent to onions.

Sweet potatoes were grown in 1899 by 103,983 farmers, or 46.3 per cent of the total number in the state. The average area per farm reporting was 0.7 of an acre, and the average yield per acre, 72 bushels.

No detailed reports were received of 38,504 acres, or 52.4 per cent, of the 73,489 acres used in the cultivation of miscellaneous vegetables. The areas devoted to the vegetables reported in detail were as follows: 27,874 acres, to watermelons; 2,871, to cabbages; 1,707, to muskmelons; 900, to tomatoes; and 1,638, to other vegetables.

FLORICULTURE.

The area devoted to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants in 1899 was 308 acres, and the value of the products sold therefrom was \$154,888. These flowers and plants were grown by 59 farmers and florists, of whom 33 made commercial floriculture their principal business.

These 33 florists reported greenhouses with a glass surface of 501,231 square feet. The capital invested in land, buildings, implements, and live stock was \$312,319, of which \$127,050 represents the value of buildings. Their sales of flowers and plants amounted to \$131,330, and the other products raised were worth \$840, making the average value of products not fed to live stock \$4,005 for each farm reporting.

In addition to the 33 florists' establishments, 127 farmers and market gardeners made use of glass in the propagation of flowers, plants, or vegetables. They had an area of 113,017 square feet under glass, making, with the 375,923 square feet belonging to the florists' establishments, a total of 488,940 square feet.

NURSERIES.

The total value of the nursery stock sold in 1899 was \$172,143, reported by the operators of 66 farms and nurseries. Of this number, 29 derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 4,029 acres of land, valued at \$116,650; buildings worth \$55,800; implements and machinery valued at \$3,970; and live stock valued at \$6,380. Their total gross income was \$158,290, of which \$153,329 was derived from the sale of trees, shrubs, and vines, and \$4,961 from the sale of other farm products. The average gross income per acre was \$32.11, and for each farm reporting, \$5,458.

LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

The total expenditures for labor on farms in 1899, including the value of board furnished, was \$7,244,520, an average of \$32 per farm. The average was highest on the most intensively cultivated farms, being \$1,405 for nurseries; \$938 for florists' establishments; \$134 for tobacco farms; \$115 for rice farms; \$83 for dairy farms; \$61 for sugar farms; \$48 for vegetable farms; \$36 for fruit farms; \$34 for cotton farms; \$21 for live-stock farms; and \$20 for hay and grain farms. "Managers" expended on an average \$307; "owners," \$49; "share tenants," \$26; and "cash tenants," \$12. White farmers expended \$43 per farm, and colored farmers \$15.

Fertilizers purchased in 1899 cost \$5,738,520, an average of \$26 per farm, and a total gain of \$14,333 since 1890. The average expenditure was \$86 for tobacco farms, \$76 for nurseries, \$64 for florists' establishments, \$40 for sugar farms, \$30 for cotton farms, \$25 for vegetable farms, \$17 for miscellaneous farms, \$15 for dairy farms, \$12 for hay and grain farms, \$11 each for live-stock farms and fruit farms, and \$4 for rice farms.

IRRIGATION.

In Georgia irrigation of crops other than rice is practically unknown, and is confined entirely to the southeastern coast counties, where the rice planters cultivate lands adjacent to fresh water tidal rivers. These delta lands, unless protected by systems of levees or dikes, are subject to overflow at high tide. After the land is thus protected, the method of irrigation is comparatively simple. At regular intervals along the dikes, the planter controls the ingress and egress of the water of the stream by means of gates. The land cultivated is divided into small sections containing from 5 to 30 acres, which are subdivided by ditches into beds. Each section is supplied with water through an opening in the dike and is drained through the same open-

ing. The rising tide floods the fields, the water being retained by closing the gates. To drain the fields, it is only necessary to open the gates during low tide.

The average cost of preparing land for irrigation, including the construction of ditches, trunks, check banks, and dikes, is \$31.85 per acre.

In 1899, 13,956 acres of rice were irrigated, producing 8,936,322 pounds, or an average of 640 pounds per acre. This constitutes more than 63.0 per cent of the total rice acreage, and 80.0 per cent of the entire yield of the state. Irrigation was reported in the coast counties—Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glenn, Liberty, and Mackintosh. Aside from that used in the cultivation of rice, the only irrigation system worthy of note was in Chatham county. It consisted of an artesian well, with pipes and equipment similar to that used by Florida truck farmers, and its total cost was \$1,000. The area irrigated was 8 acres, principally in cucumbers and lettuce, and the value of the product was \$2,500, or about \$312 per acre. Only three other reports were received, and these were from truck farmers who cultivated an acre or less.